TEACHERS OPPOSED TO IT. HUMPHREYS'

THE LAST HEARING ON THE COM-PROMISE SCHOOL BILL.

MATTHEW J. ELGAS AND OTHERS ARGUE AGAINST THE MEASURE BEFORE THE MAYOR

TWO OVERFLOW MEETINGS HELD. Mayor Strong's third hearing on the Compromise ool bill took place yesterday. It was especially ermit the school-teachers of the city to be d, and the Aldermanic Chamber, in the City was crowded with the instructors of the chool children. So many of them came that the chamber would not hold them, and over-flow meetings were held in the adjacent courtrooms to denounce this latest effort to reform the scho Teachers who could not be heard in the icial hearing aired their views in Parts I and III of the City Court. The City Hall looked like an up town theatre during a matinee, and the women teachers embraced the opportunity to appear in

their new spring hats and attire for warm weather. dent Robert Maclay, of the Board of Education; Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, wife of the presient of the Republican County Committee: School perintendent John Jasper, Commissioners Hunt Holt, and others who had been prominent the previous hearings were again on hand. A cheer rang through the building when Mayor Strong appeared and took his usual place behind the chief clerk's deak. When he opened the hearing the Mayor said that this one was simply for the schoolteachers and their chosen spokesmen.

MR. ELGAS OPENS THE DISCUSSION.

Matthew J. Elgas, principal of Grammar School No. 69, was the first speaker. He said that it was almost useless to attempt to argue in opaltion to the Compromise bill, after the able argu-ent made against it by President Maclay last Wednesday afternoon. He argued that the teachers being first graduates of the system fiself and then of the Normal and City colleges surely they should know more about the system than those who had never entered the school except on comencement days and on other festive occasions. There was too much theorizing by those outside the system, Mr. Elgas said and too little knowledge as to the practical needs of the schools. The trustee system was all right, and there was plenty of work outside of that of the pedagogical de-partments that the trustees should attend to. Of course there were flaws in the system, but they could only be remedied slowly and through evo-

The hue and cry raised by those favoring the bill that political influence had done much to despoil the system of its best features was all nonsense, Mr. Bigas said, for he had yet to learn where, except in isolated instances, any such influence had been used. and then the defect was speedily remedied. The present system, he said, was undoubtedly fallible who would prophesy as to what ills the new untried system would work? To concentrate the powers in one man was fraught with more daners to the system of schools than anything ever et attempted in the matter of public education, he said, and this centralization would create a Pooh Bah much to be feared, if he were not a man of the strongest and purest personal character. If the trustees are fallible at present, the same condition would undoubtedly exist under the new order. OPPONENTS ACCUSED OF IGNORANCE.

Mr. Elgas pointed out the gross ignorance of those ke in favor of the bill when they charged that the trustees were responsible for "the system of cramming" and urging a revision of the curricu-lum. The trustees, he said, had absolutely nothing to do with such matters. Such duties devolved upon the Commissioners. Mr. Eigas also pointed out that to delegate to twenty or twenty-five superintend-ents the work of 120 trustees now in office showed the fallacy of that provision of the Compromise bill. Mr. Elgas declared that Mr. Hewitt's speech was an arraignment of the Commissioners rather than the trustees. Mr. Hewitt's argument that the presthe truetees. Mr. Hewlit's argument that the present bill was defective, Mr. Elgas contended, was quite well taken but he suggested that to depend upon future legislation to remedy the defects pointed out would be unwise and inexpedient. He said further that there should be a centralization of power of the different localities, and that this was olished under the present system. Mr. Elgas closed by saying that if the principals and teachers were not qualified to speak on school matters

THE GOVERNOR'S CHIVALRY.

Mary E. Tate was the next speaker. She is tall woman with a convincing manner and a a tall woman with a speakers of the day, she was received with the greatest enthusiasm, for she seemed to strike the keynote of the situation when declared that Governor Morton treated the fair sex chivalrously in urging the Legislature to pass the bill on partisan lines, 'but," she said,
"what was more appropriate now than that our
cause should be championed by our non-partisan
Mayor." Miss Tate spoke in behalf of the female

ncipals.

he brought down the house when she referred to fact that it was urged by those favoring the that the Mayor's action should be influenced the action of the Governor. "Why not rather the Governor be influenced by the opinion of Mayor, who should know the needs of our

our Mayor, who should know the needs of our city."

Miss Tate then made a strong plea against the bill. She said that in the first place such a revolution should never be attempted until it was proved that the present system was intolerably bad. The trustees she urged, were checks upon the system; they were the necessary adjunct made necessary to protect against all the petty ills and greater lills that would surely follow if the trustee system were abolished. Miss Tate then told of the high commendations placed upon the work of the school children at the Chicago Exposition, and urged that the consensus of opinion of all those who saw the children's work—of all those qualified to pass judgment—was that the work of the children of the New-York public schools was of the highest character, superior to all other schools, and to them were awarded the highest prizes in consequence. ATTEMPT TO UPSET A GRAND SYSTEM Miss Tate said that the teachers' opposition to the bill was not due as had been said, to selfish mo-

"Oh. no," she said. "it is not that; it is



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts— pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comat in the knowledge that so many forms of choess are not due to any actual disease, but inch the pleasant family laxative. Syrup of re, promptly renoves. That is why it is the y remedy with millions of families, and is there esteemed so highly by all who value ct, that it is the one remedy which promotes ternal cleanliness, without debilitating the orsame on which it acts. It is therefore all impor-tant, in order to get its beneficial to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California for Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the on is regular, then laxative or other reme-are not needed. It afflicted with any actual physicians, but it in need of a laxative, a should have the best, and with the wellied everywhere. Syrup of Pigs stands high-d is most largely used and gives most gen-

BUYING UP SHORE FRONTS RECENT ADVANCES, IN THE PRICE OF

" Infants' Diseases.

Diarrhea. " Coughs. No. 8 Cures Neuralgia Headache

" Dyspepsia. Delayed Periods. Leucorrhea. No. 12 No. 13 Cures Croup. Skin Diseases. No. 14

" Kheumatism. " Malaria. " Catarrh. No. 19 No. 20 Cures Whooping Cough. Asthma. No. 21

" General Debility. No. 24 Bea-Sickness. No. 26 " Kidney Diseases.

No. 28 Cures Nervous Debility. " Urinary Diseases. " Heart Disease. No. 32 No. 34 " Sore Throat.

"77" FOR COLDS

DR. HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MANUAL OF

Small bottles of pleasant pel Sold by druggists or sent prepaid upon receipt of pric 25 cents, except Nos. 28 and 32 are made \$1.00 size only Humphreys' Medicine Company, 111 William-st., N. Y.

to be made to upset one of the grandest systems o schools that any city of the world has ever built

Miss Tate admitted isolated instances where official wrong-doing had cropped out, but she said that such things were inevitable no matter what the system might be.

She then went on to show that any measure which would revolutionize the system that had been reared up after so many years of hard labor would practically demoralize the present grand system, and she said she doubted very much if the schools could maintain their former prestige under the new conditions.

and she said she doubted very much it has could maintain their former prestige under the new conditions.

A second overflow meeting was found necessary, so large was the crowd of opponents to the measure under consideration, and over the second meeting former School Commissioner Mrs. Clara M. Williams presided. The speakers at both overflow meetings were Vice-Principals John Dwyer, James A. Thornton and Joseph A. Wade.

Principal Elijah D. Clark explained to the Mayor the manner of working in the trustee board meetings, and he declared that there was absolutely no foundation for the plea that politics or pull had anything to do with the appointment of teachers.

POLITICAL INTRIGUE INEVITABLE. Principal E. H. Boyer, of Grammar School No. 87 would be inevitable. Mr. Boyer denounced the Governor's action in expressing himself in favor of

ernor's action in expressing himself in favor of a bill affecting the interest of the schools of this city without first knowing what the people and the Mayor of this city wanted. John I. Nicholson, a teacher, spoke in behalf of the children. Dr. J. M. Rice, an authority on pedagogy, spoke of the defects of the bill, which he said were many. He pointed out that the present bill was merely one of mongrel breed, so much so indeed that neither of the Senators whose names it bore would know their offspring to-day, sa changed had been their original bills.

their offspring to-day, sa changed had been their original bills.

Miss J. E. Rogers, principal of Grammar School No. 75, spoke for the Primary Principals' Association, and Du Bois B. Frisbee, W. J. O'Shea, Mrs. J. J. Hill and Mrs. Alida Williams also spoke.

President Robert Maciaty then read a long letter from Frederic R. Coudert, in which Mr. Coudert said that "the public schools of this city are the greatest in the world." Mr. Coudert said he opposed the bill because it was too radical in its provisions and sought to revolutionize a system that had stood the test of years, had proved its worth and stability, and which had demonstrated its superfority over all other systems the world over. Mr. Coudert said that those who favored the present measure were a lot of well-meaning but misguided women, and that above all else the present system should be continued in force, for the new system was as yet untried and experimental and had never proved a success, though it was largely in vogue in Continental Europe. Mr. Coudert's letter was repeatedly applauded.

A VOTE OF THANKS FOR THE MAYOR.

Mr. O'Shea then voted the Mayor the thanks of the teachers of the public schools for according to them the privilege of being heard-a privilege de nied them by the Legislature—and when Dr. Elgas put the question the thunder of the "Ayes" could be heard in Newspaper Row. Mayor Strong then arose and said that he had decided to have no more

were not qualified to speak on school matters surely those were not qualified to speak on school matters are qualified to speak on the bill. The applause that for himself, but that Laughlin's was a dummy bid, though for whom he bid, if for any one public hearings on the bill. The applause that greeted the announcement was deaferings.

Motioning for silence, the Mayor turned to President Maclay and said; 'I want to thank you for the commissioner cannot say. Laughlin, the Commissioner manner and the public for any one public hearings on the bid, for himself, but that Laughlin's was a dummy bid, though for whom he bid, if for any one other than himself, the Commissioner cannot say. Laughlin, the Commissioner cannot say. Laughlin, the Commissioner says, has always been a day laborer, receiving not manner. Laughlin, the Commissioner of Accounts was dummy bid, though for whom he bid, if for any one public decine that if for himself, but that Laughlin's was a dummy bid, though for whom he bid, if for any one public the commissioner says, has always been a day laborer, receiving not manner. Laughlin, of our public school educators. I suppose in the total it is quadrupled, or I might say commercially this evidence here this afternoon is but a 5 or 10 per cent payment on account of the greater body of teachers that it is our good fortune to have in charge of our children. I trust that you may go on in the good work you have been doing, advancing in progress and utility, and I am sure that prosperity and happiness will ever attend our schools, and that nothing will ever happen to mar their usefulness so long as such men and women as these have charge of them."

Again the applause broke forth, for as the Mayor spoke the crowd present drank in each word with eagernss and delight, and it was several minutes before quiet was restored. The Mayor then jovially remarked: "Of course, my determination to hold no further hearings must not be taken as an evidence that I am in favor of or opposed to the bill. I'll decide that later."

Three cheers were called for the Mayor, and they were given with a will. Thus the hearings closed.

looked on.

Mr. Eigas announced that a petition, signed by
Mr. Eigas announced this city, protesting against
the compromise bill, would be presented to the
Mayor next week. The Mayor said that he would
probably keep the bill before him for several days.

GOV. MORTON'S REQUEST GRANTED.

AMBASSADOR BAYARD INSTRUCTED TO HAVE THE BURDEN ROBBERS DETAINED.

Washington, April 18.—At the request of Governor Morton, of New-York, the Department of State has instructed Ambassador Bayard to secure the provisional detention of Dunlop and Turner, the alleged diamond thieves. Governor Morton informed the Desartment that stems will be taken immediately leged diamond thieves. Governor Morton informed the Department that steps will be taken immediately to file the papers requisite to secure extradition. Assistant District-Attorney Battle, of New-York. is here representing the Governor before the Depart-ment.

FOUND DYING ON THE WHARF.

A man, supposed to be S. S. Moore, a cooper, West One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-st. last evening west One-hundred-and-nity-nith-st. last evenin, suffering from carbolic acid po'soning. He wa placed in a Manhattan Hospital ambulance, bu died before the hospital was reached. His nephew John Moore, is said to live at No. 252 West One hundred-and-thirty-third-st.

THE DILLAWAY SALE FINISHED.

The sale of George W. Dillaway's collection of furniture, books, bronzes, china, glassware, etc., was finished yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, No. 228 Fifth-ave. Yesterday's sale was confined to the disposition of antiques, books, water colors by G. Romin and Anton von Werner, the latter representing various phases of the home life of the people of Germany. Many of the water colors were not sold, the highest bids offered being lower than the upset prices placed on them. Yesterday's sale realized \$1,154.85. On Wednesday the sum netted was \$1,067.70, on Thursday \$3,220.45 and on Friday \$3,522.07. The grand total which the collection brought was \$9,554.17. The attendance at yesterday's sale was good, but the weather was too dispiriting to allow the display of much enthusiasm.

A carved ivory tankard, with hammered brass moints, brought the top-notch price, which was \$125.

A beautiful set of Washington Irving's works, in twenty-one volumes, went for \$35.75. books, bronzes, china, glassware, etc.,

ON THE HOTEL ROYAL SITE.

REPORT THAT A NEW HOTEL FOURTEEN STORIES HIGH IS TO BE ERECTED THERE.

Various reports are affoat regarding the use will be made of the Hotel Royal site at the south-east corner of 8.xth-ave. and Fortleth-st. The propfor Hyman Israel, to John B. Cole. It was reported yesterday that Mr. Cole would erect a fourteen-story hotel upon the site. The plan before announced was that a fifteen-story building for business purposes would be erected there.

A person who is closely associated with Mr. Cole in certain business relations said yesterday that a hotel would probably be the kind of building erected. The question of plans has been submitted to George Keister, an architect of this city.

THE PROPERTY IS GREATLY DESIRED BY PER-SONS BUILDING COUNTRY HOMES-AN EXTREMELY LIMITED SUPPLY.

THIS FORM OF REALTY.

"Desirable shore fronts for country homes have recently become extremely scarce," said a well-known dealer in real estate to a Tribune reporter. "By 'shore fronts' I do not mean fronts on rivers, lakes or any other body of fresh water. These are plentiful and cheap enough for the poorest home-sceker. What I mean is the seashore front. There seems to be instilled in the minds of most people a longing for the broad expanse of salt water. There is something about the vastness of Old Neptune that seems to southe the careworn mind of the overworked business man and the nerve-worn housewife No matter how afraid people are of the water or how timid they are in a boat, yet they long to be as near the ocean as possible. The balmy salt air, the beating of the surf, have a hold on the imagination of city people which fresh-water scenery cannot

"Bearing these facts in mind, you cannot wonder that shore fronts are in such great demand by New-York people. You ask what has made them so scarce in the last few years? Well, there are just scarce in the last few years? Well, there are just two good and simple reasons for this condition. In the first place, Nature herself has decreed that shore fronts shall be limited. Just consider for a moment. How many miles of seashore fronts are there within a radius of one hundred miles of New-York City? Count everything you please, the Jersey coast, both sides of the Long Island and the Connecticut shore facing the Sound. Then, after Connecticut shore facing the Sound. Then, after making all allowances possible for inlets, harbors, etc., you will find that there are considerably less than one thousand miles. Now deduct from this frontage the number of miles that are unavailable for villa or cottage purposes. In the first place, you must throw out many stretches which are under sirable on account of marshes and other natural de cts of the soil.

Then there are many miles to be deducted as unavailable for villa purposes, owing to their occupancy by or pooximity to commercial or manufact-uring concerns. Miles upon miles will be subtracted this score alone; the purchaser must consider not only the proximity of his site to manufactories, but the possibility of their being erected in his neighborhood in the future. For this reason most points within fifteen or twenty miles of the City Hall would be unsuited for ideal villa purposes.

"Now, taking all these things into consideration you will find that the number of miles of available sea front is reduced to much less than four hundred fou can multiply this number for the available mileage of front on fresh water. Take all the rivers. creeks, lakes, etc., within a hundred miles of New-York, and you would have enough to meet all de-

York, and you would have enough to meet all demands for years to come.

"Now, the second reason why seashore fronts have become so scarce recently is that while more than half have been held for decades in families and cannot be bought for love nor money, almost all the remaining two hundred miles have been quietly bought up by sy-dicates or large purchasers with a view to advances in price.
"One of the most desirable portions of seashore fronts near New-York is on the north shore of Long Island, and I know it to be a fact that within a few months mile after mile of it has been bought up. A large tract of land fronting on the Sound, between Port Jefferson and Wading River, was secured not long ago for an average of \$133 an acre. This, mind you, is wild land, with no improvement of any kind on it. It would cost much more than \$133 an acre to clear this land so that it would be adapted for villa purposes, yet it would be difficult to purchase any of this property at \$1,000 an acre now. The holders realize that they have a good thing, and are perfectly willing to bide their time."

ALLEGED PLOT OF A HODCARRIER.

COMMISSIONER TERRY THINKS HE IS BIDDING FOR SOME ONE ELSE ON SOD FOR THE PARKS.

Seth Sprague Terry, Commissioner of Accounts, sent a letter to Mayor Strong yesterday, intimating that there was a plot on hand by some person or in the matter of some bids that were presented reeral of the city parks. There were two bids submitted, one by William Young, the other by Owen Laughlin.

Tompkins Square and 40,000 in Central Park, at 14s cents per square foot.

The Commissioner then went on to say that Laughlin knew where Central Park was, but did not know whether Bryant Park, Madison Square or City Hall parks were in this city or not, and did not know who besides a man named Bart Dunn was on his bond. There was another bondsman ramed Reilly, whom Laughlin said, the Commissioner alleges, he did not know.

Mr. Terry's letter closes with this statement: "The entire testimony of and the bearing of the witness indicated that his statements were not to be believed, and convinced us that he merely represented some one else."

The "extra ladies" who appeared with George C. Miln recently in this city and in Brooklyn, in the Shakespearian plays which he performed, seem some spearian plays which he performed, seem to want their pay. Pay for two weeks is owing to them, it appears, and pay for one week to the more important members of the casts. A suit is to be brought early this week, in Brooklyn, by E. A. to be brought early this week, in Brooklyn, by E. A. Pratt, on behalf of seven of the extra ladies. He refuses to say sgainst whom he will bring the suit. He tried hard to collect the money due, he says, from Mr. Miln himself and from P. H. Flynn, who was said to be the backer of the enterprise, and has failed to get the whole or any part of it. The whole sum due, Mr. Pratt says, is \$52 84, be

ing salary for the first week that the company played at the Broadway Theatre in this city, and played at the Brondway Theatre in this city, and three nights of the second week, the services of the girls not being required for the plays given on the other nights. Three of his clients, he says, were especially in need of their money. One of them, Albertine Perrin, was turned out of the place where she was living because she did not have the money to pay her rent, and another, Mignon Judic, when she left the company and got an engagement with another, had not money to go to Philadelphia to Join it, and had to borrow it of a friend, giving her an order on Mr. Pratt, to be paid when he got what was due to her from Mr. Miln or his backer. Mr. Pratt said that he made strenuous efforts to get \$22.8 t, the sum due to these two girls, and one of the others who was also destitute, and was wholly unable to get even that. He now intends to bring the suit as the only means of securing what is due to his clients.

Herman Bausener, who died last Friday morning in the Tombs, it is believed from poison which he ate, left an incoherent letter, which, however, threw are, left an integrated arise for which he was in-dicted. It dragged in the name of his wife, Mrs. Clink, with whom he went to Chicago, and several other persons, and said Mrs. Clink would also die.

THE LEASE OF THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE. From The Engineering News.

From The Engineering News.

So much public approval has been expressed of the proposition made by the Brooklyn elevated railways to lease the Brooklyn Bridge railway and run their cars over it, that the promoters of the scheme have been encouraged to propose terms for the lease which ought by no means to be granted, and will not be, if ordinary business principles are followed by those responsible for protecting the cities' interests. The bill to enable the lease of the Bridge to be made, as introduced in the Legislature, provides that the lease shall be for the term of fifty years, and may be renewed for the same length of time. The annual rental is to be a sum equal to the average net earnings of the Bridge railway for a period of three years preceding the date of the lease. That is to say, the cities owning the Bridge are asked to turn it over to these companies to operate for what it is now earning, regardless of the fact that the growth in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn is absolutely certain to increase the traffic over the Bridge railway, so that the average traffic over the Bridge railway, so that the average traffic during the life of a lifty-year lease would probably be at least double that on which the rental is based. Moreover, doubling the traffic, as every railway manager knows, will far more than double the net receipts. It is an axiom of railway operation that it is additional traffic that pays profits. The expense of operating the Bridge railway will not be very much greater when it is used by \$0,000,000 passengers per annum. The gross receipts, however, will be practically doubled.

The fact is that not one valid reason can be assigned for leasing the Bridge for any such long term. Who is competent to say to-day what New-York and Brooklyn will be fifty years hence? Were the New-York of to-day as are the present residents of the city? As a matter of fact, it is not a score of years ago since New-Yorkers were giving away for a song valuable public franchises which, if their term had been lim

Hilton, Hughes Successors to A.T. Stewart & Co.

100,000 YARDS OF SILK LESS THAN HALF PRICES

Entire stock of the Bridgeport Silk Co., besides 500 pieces of Oriental Silks direct from the importer. It is the greatest offering of new, season able Silks we ever made.

For fifteen years the Bridgeport Silk Co. has been growing more and more famous as the makers of pure dye Silks, free from any "loading." Before beginning on Fall orders they closed to us every piece of Silk on hand, black and colors, all at less than cost of making.

The lots are so great—in addition to our own vast stock of staple and fancy Silks-that they have overflowed from the Rotunda into various parts of the store. Some of the Silks are 54 inches wide, requiring but 5 yards for a dress pattern.

Forty-five distinct styles in the assortment. \$1 Silks at 50c., \$5 Silks at \$2, and all the between prices. This list merely suggests:

50c 2000 yds.; values up to \$1.10.
Colored and changeable Parisians, black
Surahs, black colored hair-line, white striped Chameleon and plain black Taffetas.

65c 5000 yds.; values up to \$1.25.

Black, figured black, Roman striped, colored figures, changeable, colored stripes, colored (satin figures), gray-and-black and black-and-white Taffetas and black Gros Grains.

85c 10,000 yds.; values up to \$1.65.
Ondine striped, small figured Taffetas, light and dark grounds, fancy Parisians, light and dark shades; canele striped corded Silks, light and dark checks and brocades, black Surahs, Taffetas and Failles, Chameleon Novelties, black satin Soliels, black figured Taffetas, black-and-white striped Taffetas with satin stripe of color; nearly all 27 in, wide. nearly all 27 in, wide,

Mr. Brooks drew attention to the multitude of novels whose keynote was the marriage relation at

present flooding the market, most of them written by authors of confessed Socialistic beliefs. To reai-

ize that a great change was taking place in people s

views regarding this and kindred subjects, one had only to note the distance between Dickens's books

Heavenly Twins," barring the element of the twins,

which could just as well have been left out, dealt

in a critical spirit with this problem, and a tender

and pathetic side to it was exquisitely portrayed in

strated in many volumes of fiction. "Oh! if it were not for affection, there would be a chance of real

growth among women," lamented one writer. "If it were not for affection, there would be no limit

to our influence," asserted another writer of this school, while yet a third boldly declared that if woman could only get over affection, she could moster the world. "Yes," commented Mr. Brooks, "she

another character in a popular story was made to eay, apropos of her visit to a country house, that when the baby was brought into the room her one

when the baby was brought into the room her one idea was to get away as soon as possible. Another heroine says, "Whenever the baby cries I shudder." A child's helplessness has always appealed to the best and tenderest human emotions, and has bound the family together, but in this new literature is a strong current of utter boredom, fatigue and ennul, with the old-fashioned, simple duties, the absolute necessities of life. This type of new woman, "the woman so much discussed and analyzed that she must be by this time middle-aged, if not old," this woman is pictured in these widely read books as having an insatiable hunger for a new sensation. She has a passionate desire to live some wholly new experience, a craze that is distinctly removed from intellectual curiosity.

One week she is absorbed in Tolstol's theory of celibacy. The next week she is living in spirit

celibacy. The next week she is living in spirit with one of ibsen's heroines, and again buried in some philosophical theory of affinity. Some people

some philosophical theory of animity. Some people contend that it is rank nonsense to connect Socialism with interference with the sacred institution of the family, but the utterances of eminent Socialist

scholars, both French and German, men whom the

lesser lights copied, proved that the purpose to take away rent, interest and profit from the individual was a direct blow at the family. "Marriage gives to

was a direct blow at the family. "Marriage gives to the possessing classes hereditary character and property, and as such is dangerous to our aims," asserts one leader. "When we get property transformed into the hands of the public, as we wish, the present form of marriage, now odious, because it is merely a property consideration, will pass away," says another, and a third, a man of erudition and a saintly man as well, declares outright: "The great oletacle to realizing our dreams of advancement is marriage as it now obtains."

The Christian Socialist holds that business and property changes can be made without assailing the sanctity of the family, but this theory, in the lecturer's opinion, was deceptive. A certain school of Socialists maintained that, as property ability and personality should be communized, a man had no right to his house, his wife or his child. History had proved that wherever the rights of property were socialized the family was destroyed. One was inseparable from the other. There was a conserving power in private property to hold the family together.

Divorce was touched upon as showing by its fre-

The Committee for the Cultivation of Lots by the

nemployed is .eady to make assignments of land.

Unemployed is seady to make assignments of land. Preference will be given to the unemployed men with families although single men who are unemployed should make application. In spite of the fact that the work was a great success last year and many men were able to raise all the vegetables necessary for their families, the number of applicants for farms this spring has been comparatively

small, and many desirable lots have not been spoken for. This may be accounted for partly by the back-

and Thomas Hardy's or George Meredith's.

Hostility to simple human affection w.

45c 1000 yds.; value 85c.

Roman striped Taffetas and check changeable silks.

60c 3500 yds.; values up to \$1.10.

Diagonal Silks, Persian striped, satin striped (evening shade), black and black satin striped black satin and dark shades, changeable Broads black satin and striped Parisians, black all black satin and gros grain Brocades.

68c 2400 yds.: values up to \$1.50. Fancy striped Taffetas, satin figured Brocades, black Taffetas, Gros Grains, Surahs and figured Taffetas.

75c 1500 yds.; values up to \$1.50. Black and colored brocaded Parisians, even ing striped, brocaded satin striped, black and black figured Taffetas, colored Silks with black satin stripes and changeable Taffetas with Per-

80c 7000 yds.; values up to \$1.50.
27 in. Roman stripes, Persian stripes with satin figures, black ground colored striped and hair line fancy figured effect Taffetas, evening Novelties and figured changeable Peau de Soies.

\$1.50 500 yds.; values up to \$3.
Fancy warp printed effects in Lyons
Novelties, light and dark shades, very desirable
for skirts and waists.

\$1 5000 yds; values up to \$2.

Black and black-and-colored Brocades, seeded evening Silks, 27 in. fancy striped Chameless black Surahs, Jasper, black-and-colored plain colored Taffetas.

\$1.10 2000 yds.; values up to \$2.
27 m. fancy figured Taffetas with street. of black satin, Persian stripes with serpen

\$2 1000 yds; values up to \$5.

Lyons Novelties in warp prints and brocker of this season. Black, black-and-white and fancy check Taffetas, 54 in wide; 5 yes enough for a dress.

An absolutely safe dentifrice, popular with refined people for over half a

belong to another, and the organic law of every Commonwealth ought to prohibit the granting of public franchises or the leasing of public works for any longer term than the life of one generation. MODERN CRITICISM OF MARRIAGE. A LECTURE ON SOME LITERARY AND SO-CIALISTIC TENDENCIES OF THE DAY. "The Literary and Socialistic Criticism Upon the Present Marriage Relations" formed the topic of John Graham Brooks's lecture at the Berkeley Lyeum Theatre this morning, which was the third !

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receive a call from Field Marshal Yamagata, who was a guest at the Waldorf last week. The Marquis drove up to the house of Father Ducey and stepped When, in answer to his call, Father Ducey came downstairs, he recognized his visitor and have to say. The Marquis, as he always is, was ntensely formal. He drew himself up to his full height, and then through his interpreter began a short speech of thanks. As the speech went along Father Ducey made out that the Marquis was conveying to him his thanks for the treatme that he had received at the hands of the New-York Central Railroad, and how much he appreciated th way he had been cared for by the railroad people. way he had been cared for by the railroad people. Father Ducey was surprised, but he realized that some mistake had been made. He began to question the interpreter, and the fact developed that the field marshal was under the impression that he was talking to John M. Toucey, who is general manager of the New-York Central, it was evolved that the Marquis started out to visit Mr. Toucey and simply told the driver to take him to the house of Mr. Toucey. The similarity in the names and the imperfect English of the interpreter accounted for the mistake. The Marquis was much chaggined the imperfect English of the interpreter accounted for the mistake. The Marquis was much chagrined over the error, and made profuse apologies. He then drove off and subsequently found Mr. Toucey, when the carefully prepared speech was again de-

A ticket that has been proposed for the Democrats to nominate at the Chicago Convention is "Cameron and Blackburn." Many Democrats think that the free-silver element will dominate the Chicago Convention, and that it would be best to nominate men with a leaning toward silver, but who are not too rabid. While Mr. Cameron is a Repub-lican, it argued that he has a strong silver foldiscontented Republican vote. It is further con-tended that Mr. Blackburn would take Kentucky tended that Mr. Blackburn would take Kentucky out of the doubtful column, as despite the fact that he was unable to secure his re-election to the Senate he can still command a large vote in Kentucky, and would not have been defeated but for the vote of the Cleveland Democrats in Kentucky. Mr. Cameron was in the city recently, and as much of a sphinx as ever. Senator Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, has declared that the Western silver men will present the name of Senator Cameron in the National Convention at St. Louis. There is no hope, even the most rabid silver men admit, of committing the Republican party to free silver, but many have hope that the Democratic Convention can be swung into line for the white metal. With Cameron and Blackburn, the silver men think they would have a strong ticket.

One of the strongest promoters of such a ticket Congressman Francis G. Newlands, of Colorado. Mr. Newlands was at the Holland House recently, and in talking of the situation in the West said:
"The people in the West believe just as sincerely
to-day as they have at any time that free coinage of silver would bring relief to the country. The fact is patent that the best years the country ever had were when there was the unlimited use of the white metal. We are not extremists, and do not creed have recognition in the National Conventions creed have recognition in the National Conventions, and, failing to get any such recognition, then it will be time enough to act." Mr. Newlands was told that there were threats from the West that the silver delegates, not receiving any recognition, would walk out of the National Convention. He replied that it was too early yet to predict that, as no one could tell just what could be done in the Convention, and there was no use in talking about trouble until it was encountered. He spoke highly of Senator Cameron, and said that "with such a safe, able man for a leader, the ticket would get a tremendour vote." He did not, however, care to predict a bolt, as he said that the Republicans of the West were too faithful to the party to break away unless there was ample cause. power in private property to hold the family together.

Divorce was touched upon as showing by its frequency the slender tenure of the marriage tie in
modern society, an argument used by the Socialists.

"Divorce is not anything to be proud of," said Mr.
Brooks. "It is a confession of failure. The idea
that people can elude their marriage vows with ease
is often the cause of the disastrous result. Let us
face this socialistic and literary combination now
being aimed at the family with coursage and common
sense. Begin at the other end, and by judicious
delay, by discipline in the home and in the school
subdue the fierce individual passion that is the main
cause of the trouble. There will be no real emancipation of woman until the family is made freer and
broader. If we want safety and strength for the
family, for the individual, for the child, we must
combat the strong arguments aimed at the faults of
the institution, by proving the beauty, the holiness
and the indestructibility of the marriage relation." General W. C. Newberry, of Chicago, who has

general w. C. Newderry, of Chicago, who has just returned from a European trip, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. The General says that he has been away so long that he has lost track of politics, but he added that in England he track of politics, but he added that in England he found every one expressing the opinion that Major McKinley was going to be nominated for the Presidency. The General is a good Democrat, and he said that his choice for the nomination was William R. Morrison. "Mr. Morrison," said he, "is a strong and able man. I do not believe that he is for free R. Morrison. "Mr. Morrison, said he, is a stong and able man. I do not believe that he is for free silver. I have never heard him say so, and while I know that many of his warm political friends are in favor of free coinage, I do not believe that he has the taint. I would not vote for a candidate who declared for free silver. Morrison has many friends in Illinois, and I think that he could defeat McKinley in the Presidential election." In England, General Newberry said, many people had such a crude idea of our ways that they believed a President could make a tariff law. They are afraid of Major McKinley, ewing to his protective creed, and would much rather see Cleveland President again than Major McKinley. A bystander made the comment that this fact alone ought to be a pretty good indorsement for McKinley. General Newberry, in referring to a possible war with England, said that fear, if wothing else, would keep the English from fighting us. They look upon this country as their kitchen, and within thirty days after a war was declared they would be high and dry as far as a food supply was concerned. The General said that the feeling for Americans in England was of the most cordial kind.

Senator William B. Bate, of Tennessee, was at

for. This may be accounted for partily by the backwardness of the season, the weather not having been of a nature to awaken many thoughts of farming in the unemployed city dwellers. It will soon be planting time, however, and the earlier applications are made for land the better chance will there be for securing the lots.

Requests may be made at the following stations: Room No. 207, Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, United Charities Building; Room No. 118. Bociety for the Prevention of Crime; D. Y. N. T. Society, Room No. 78 Bible House; University Bettlement Society, No. 26 Delancey-st.; Industrial Christian Alliance, No. 170 Bleecker-st.; Tenement House Chapter, King's Daughters, No. 77 Madisonst, and district offices. No. 9 Chambers-st., No. 27 Broome-st., No. 173 Broadway, No. 143 East Thirty-inth-st., No. 257 Amsterdam-ave., No. 169 Rast Sixty-third-st., No. 162 Courtland-ave. Senator William B. Bate, of Tennessee, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. The Senator declared that his visit to the city had nothing to do with politics, and was not inclined to talk about conditions in his State. He said, in speaking of the

CHAT ABOUT PROMINENT MEN. | Presidential contest: "It is too early to bodied in the platform. It depends much on the attitude of the Republicans. It seems now that Major McKinley would be the Republican now as but the Convention is some time off. The Descrats will nominate a fearless man on a popular platform, and we have an excellent chance of whining. Our prospects are growing brighter each ag. The mistakes that the Republicans are making as working for us."

When Senator Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryan went down in the landslide that swept over the he had no explanation to offer. The other day, it the first time in many months, Senator Gorman in the city, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and minds his, but he was even more reticent than it has been said that the Senator would be It has been said that the Senator would at an andidate for the nomination at the Chicago Covention. After evading various questions, he as asked if he would be a candidate. He small and replied in a good-natured manner: "Now you have asked me something easy. I have no intended to being a candidate." The Senator, when asked about the policy of the Democratic party, answers: "It is too early to discuss candidates or platforms agret. We shall just drift along and wait to see what the Republicans do. That will give us a basis from which to work, and we shall give us a basis from the control of the contr which to work, and we shall be heard from I time. Just at present there is nothing to say.

General Elisha Dyer, of Rhode Island, was at t Fifth Avenue Hotel one day last week among the Morton boomers, and he told several Morton me frankly that the New-York candidate had a meets frankly that the New-York candidate had a mean chance in his opinion. While he pays deference to Governor Morton's ability and his sterling worth you General Dyer says that he believes the race is beyond him. Speaking of candidates, the General said that Rhode Island and New-England generally were for Reed; but he added: "The whole thing were for Reed; but he added: "The whole thing seems to be centring on McKinley. He is growing every day, sud his boom at present seems to be the most promising one. Everything once started loss going of its own momentum. The chances are not that the leaders over the country, seeing the say McKinley sentiment is running, may think that is all over, and will join in the procession start than be left. While I believe Senator Aldrid is supposed to be a personal friend of Senator Aldrid is supposed to be a personal friend of Senator Aldrid is supposed to be a personal friend of Senator Aldrid is the level that he is loyally for Reed. No matter low large or imposing the McKinley boom may become. I think that New-England will be found superior Reed in the convention, as the Speake and earnest man, and one who we believe that he are the reins well in hand row."

Ex-Governor James E. Campbell, while he has been indorsed by the Democratic State Central Committee of Ohlo for the Presidential nomination at the Chicago Convention, is not to have a flower pall after all, according to Judge James M. Thomas, of Chillicothe, Ohlo, Judge Thomas, who is a prominent and influential Republican in Ohlo, was in the city the other day, and in talking about the indorsement of Campbell, said: "You hear a good deal of talk about Cleveland for a third term, and I am not so sure that the President is not after another nomso sure that the President 's not after another non-ination. It seems to me that he would glory in up-setting traditions and again being a candidate. If the party should nominate him again, however, is would have the grandest political funeral that ever fell to man. If he does not want it, however, is would have the grandest political funeral testing fell to man. If he does not want it, however, I think that he would favor Campbell, as the friendship between Campbell and Cleveland has always been of the closest kind. I doubt whether Campbell could get the united support of the Ohlo delegation, though, as the Neal element in the State is wonderfully strong and it is aniasy, nistic to Campbell. With the Administration support, and what he could draw besides, Campbell might be in the convention, nevertheless, a formed-able candidate." Speaking of McKinley and his chances, Judge Thomas said that the nomination of McKinley was now assured, adding: "McKinley might have been nominated before, but he has been honest and straightforward. There is no denying that there is a feeling against McKinley among some of his old political enemies in Oh't, but every one is letting the past go and he will be enthusiable tically supported by Ohlo. He seems to be getting delegates right along, and it now seems that his non-delegates right alon

Major Thomas E. Sioan, of the Old Guard, and Colonel Thomas P. Ochilitree sat in the cafe of the Waldorf Hotel the night that the Marquis Yamsgata and his staff reached the city. Both Major Sloan and Colonel Ochiltree are old warriors, and also bons vivants of the first degree. The members of the suite of the Japanese Field Marshal entered the cafe and prepared to get something to eat. They ordered a dinner that would have tickled the paints of an epicure. Major Sloan and Colonel Ochiltree watched the diminutive warriors from the Orient until the meal was finished. Then they arose and solemnly shook hands Colonel Ochiltree voiced the sentiment of both when he said: "Major, no wonder Major Thomas E. Sloan, of the Old Guard, and sentiment of both when he said: "Major, no wonder four million Japanese whipped four hundred million. Chinese. Men that can order a dinner like that can conquer the world." Then they marched off to pay their respects to the Field Marshal.